Col. J. Noble

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

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The Late Legislature Again.

The journals are still in such a condition, (about half printed,) that it is impossible for us to obtain as yet, the information we have promised our readers in relation to the late General Assembly. We regret this delay, especially as several editors of political papers have done us injustice in supposing that our former remarks were prompted by *party bias* on our part. We are not surprised at this, for we are conscious that our language was stronger than it perhaps ought to have been, with no further explanation of our motives; and men whose chief business is to act as watchful guardians of a particular party, might very naturally imagine that we were trespassing on forbidden ground.

The more we become acquinted with the affairs of this State, the more fully are we convinced that the greatest obstacle in the way of all improvement and prosperity in Ohio, is the *violent party spirit* that pervades all classes of community. It is a moral *bohon upas*, spreading strife and ruin where peace, happiness and prosperity would otherwise prevail.

We know it will be said that parties must and will exist; and we doubt not there will always be demagogues to fan the flames of party strife; but we know too, that the evil can be checked, and we believe that the *farmers* of Ohio, among whom we must ever look for conservative power, can be persuaded to look at this evil in its true light, and when they thus see it, we have faith to believe that they will apply the remedy—☞ by refusing to countenance and elect to office, mere *partizans*—political demagogues, whose only recommendation is being staunch *whigs* or *democrats*, and whose only aim will be to secure the continuance of themselves in office, and their party in power. Until such a reform is effected, it is in vain to look for the general advancement of agriculture, or education, or any other of the great interests of the whole people. This we believe to be sober truth. Will the farmers look at it; and *act* upon it when they are about to select their candidates for office!

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAMILTON CO. AG. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, held at Carthage, Ohio, on Saturday, the 15th March, 1845, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Board have seen with deep regret, the violent opposition of the Ohio Legislature, to every project for the advancement of the cause of Agriculture; and although every measure proposed by the friends of the cause, in that body, has failed, we will not relax our exertion to procure the passage of such laws as we may deem necessary to place this noble science under the fostering care of the State.

Resolved, That the friends of Agriculture in Ohio be, and they are hereby advised to meet in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to an AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, to be held in the city of Columbus, on the day of , 1845, to devise measures to secure the passage of such laws by the next General Assembly, as may be conducive to our interest as farmers.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and we hereby tender them to Mr. Wetmore, chairman of the committee on Agriculture, in the Senate of the late Legislature, for his exertions, so nobly put forth in our behalf, during the session which has just closed; and also to several other members who co-operated with him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Board, and published in all newspapers friendly to the cause, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Wetmore.

The State Agricultural Convention.

We are gratified to observe that the newspapers generally, are beginning to speak out quite sensibly, on the subject of agricultural improvement, in Ohio. The Ohio State Journal has the following in reference to the proposed convention:

"It is only necessary that the farmers of Ohio feel their own power, and appreciate the magnitude of the agricultural interest, in order to render their voice potential in the counsels of the State. If they study their own wants, and acquaint themselves with the practical legislation of even their own country, as far as that legislation has been directed for their benefit, they will find that Ohio, the third State in the Union in population, and the first in its agricultural productions, is an immeasurable distance behind many of her sister States in her attention to the interests of a farming population. The fault, in a great measure, must be laid at the door of the tillers of the soil, and as the remedy is in their hands, they are to blame if it is not applied.—They need, more than any thing else, an interchange of sentiment, in order to bring about the proper course of action. There are not, probably, more than half a dozen regularly organized agricultural societies in the 81 counties of the State; and not more than half that number are in healthy, vigorous operation. In such a state of affairs, how can we wonder that so little has been done. So palpable an indication of apparent indifference to their own interests, and of a want of union of purpose, has produced its natural fruits. Failing to look after their own interests, neglecting to counsel with each other, and to devise means for elevating their own condition, their Representatives have entered into and retired from public life, unimpressed with their responsibilities to those who selected them, and without an effort to secure legislation that would develope the resourses of the soil and enhance in the same measure the agricultural interest.

"Our system of internal improvements has done much to open a market for the surplus produce of the State; but it has done little, it can do but little, to increase the quality and quantity of those products off of a given number of acres. It can do little to elevate the taste, the skill, and the influence of the farmer. An enlightened public sentiment must work such a change. A community of feeling and combination of effort must be relied on to bring about what is needed.

"It will at once be seen that a convention of the farmers of Ohio, representing the varied interests of her rich valleys and fertile plains, would accomplish much. The thousands and hundreds of thousands engaged in agricultural pursuits within her limits, if properly represented, would digest a plan of operations that could not fail to command attention and enlist the labors of all. The whole mass would eventually be leavened by the influence set in operation here and the spirit carried by the delegates to the remotest sections of the State.

"Thus believing, we second ardently the proposition for a convention of the Agriculturists of Ohio. We hope the press of both parties, at every point, will take up the matter, and aid in awakening the attention of farmers, to the proposed movement."

Madder Culture in Ohio—No. 2.

According to the promise in our last, we now give some account of the culture and preparation of madder as practised by Dr. Shaeffer, of Franklin county:

His farm is about 10 miles east of Columbus, on Black Lick creek. The land on which he grows madder is like that of Mr. Swift's, rich sandy bottom, (alluvion.) He has been engaged in the business only three years, and has only had 3 or 4 acres devoted to the crop. The results of his experience have not as yet been quite as successful, as it regards profits, as Mr. Swift's, but he has full confidence in the business, and contemplates enlarging his operations the present season.

His mode of culture differs essentially from that practised by Mr. Swift. It will be seen by the account in our last, that the bending down and covering the shoots 2 or 3 times during the summer, for the first two years, constitutes a very serious item in the amount of labor required. This is entirely omitted by Dr. Shaeffer, and a partial substitute adopted. But whether upon the whole, his plan is the most economical, we think, remains to be tested by experiment. Cultivators can easily adopt either method, or both.

The preparation of the ground and mode of planting as practised by the Doctor, are similar to that of Mr. Swift, excepting that his beds are 10 or 12 feet wide, (but this must be a disadvantage) and his plants are set somewhat closer—say about 18 inches from row to row, and the plants about 10 inches apart in the row.

The after culture consists simply of hoeing as often as necessary to keep clear of weeds; and in autumn, when the frost has killed the tops, the beds are covered, to the depth of 4 or 5 inches, with earth taken out of the alleys between, taking care to leave the surface level and smooth. This covering remains undisturbed in spring; the plants shoot up vigorously, through it, and form new roots near the surface, so that the amount of roots in the bed is thereby increased, which is the object desired. The second year's culture is the same as the first, but we presume it is necessary to remove the dead tops before covering the bed in the fall, else perhaps a portion may remain undecayed, and cause trouble in digging the roots the following autumn. (In France it is said the tops are mown off for fodder in summer, before going to seed, and that the hay is excellent for cattle, while little, if any, injury is done to the crop. Some, however, incline to the opinion that the roots are weakened thereby; and it appears to us very probable.)

Digging or harvesting is performed by the Doctor, with heavy grub-hoes, with prongs, constructed for the purpose. We think, however, that Mr. Swift's method of plowing out the roots, is preferable—being less laborious. Doct. Shaeffer has dug some of his madder after allowing it only two years growth,—but we believe he intends to allow 3 years hereafter. We have no doubt as to the expediency of this improvement in his practice.

The washing he performs at the creek, where a small dam is erected, so as to give a fall of a few feet. The roots are placed in shallow baskets, made for the purpose, and held under the falling water, which very soon cleanses them.

They are then allowed to drain and taken at once to the dry-house—thus avoiding the labor and expense of drying in the sun, as practised by Mr. Swift. It can at once be seen, however, that in this method, the dry-house must be of large size, and that no more can be dug and washed at a time than it will hold at once. It is also necessary to *grind* the first lot immediately after drying; so that where several acres are to be harvested, this practice has a number of inconveniences, which will more than offset the trouble of sun-drying.

The dry-house is constructed on the same principle as that of Mr. Swift, but much larger and more expensive. The whole building, including room for the mill and horse-power, is about 60 feet by 30, two stories high, and as well built as a common framed dwelling house. The time required in kiln-drying the madder in this way, is of course much greater than when first dried in the sun; and judging from the experience of Dr. Shaeffer, we doubt whether it can be done, at the best, so as to grind as well as by the other method.

In grinding the madder, the Doctor has found the greatest, if not the only source of difficulty. He made several trials at grinding it in a common grist-mill, but could not succeed; the stones would gum or glaze over, so as to refuse to operate. He then at considerable expense, constructed a mill for the purpose, similar to those used for crushing flax seed—with two heavy stones revolving on edge, over a flat bed-stone, on which the madder was placed. But this also failed, as the madder would still gather on to the stones, by the great pressure, and form hard flinty lumps. With commendable perseverance, he tried again; laid aside his two heavy stones and substituted four lighter ones; about the size of common large grindstones—these were in full operation, when we were there, grinding the madder dug last fall, and appeared to work well; although the operation is very slow and expensive, compared with that of grinding in a common grist-mill, while at the same time, the work is not as well done. The mill was worked by 3 horses and two hands. We could not learn how much it would grind in a day; but from what we saw, we should judge it would not average over 10 pounds an hour. The roots are first broken in a common *bark-mill*, which is worked by the same horse power. This machinery, and the building, &c., must have cost nearly a thousand dollars, but from what has been shown by Mr. Swift's experiments, such an outlay is not necessary.

We intended to have given a rather more minute account of Dr. Shaeffer's experiments, but unfortunately, (!) he was not at home when we visited there, and we have been denied the pleasure of an interview with him. We left several numbers of our paper at his house, with a friendly invitation for him to call on us the first time he came in town. He came in to sell some madder, a few days afterwards, and a friend informed us that he urged him to come and see us; but he declined doing so, and gave him to understand that he was aware of our intentions to publish an account of his madder crop, but as he had spent much time and money in experimenting, so as to learn how to manage the business, he was not going to give others the advantage of his knowledge; they might *buy* it as he had done! Well, this is a free country, thank Heaven, and we believe there is no law by which we can be indicted for going on to the Doctor's land, and looking at his crops, when not forbidden; or for publishing an account of what we saw there, or what was told us by others! But what a *simpleton* our friend Swift has been, to allow such paltry considerations as *patriotism*, and general benevolence, to induce him to give us, and the public, a full account of his splendid business; and what is more, to promise the results of further experiments and investigations in the culture of this important product! Why, we should not be surprised if it should lead a number of other persons to engage in the business, and in a few years, be the means of preventing several hundred thousand dollars a year, in money, from being sent from this country to the "*Faderland*"!

Lime and Charcoal for Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—* * * I have lately ceased trying to cultivate "many acres," and have put most of my farm into grass. I have reserved a few lots, however, to experiment on; and among other things, I want to try the effects of a dressing of lime and charcoal upon the growing wheat crop. To this end, I wish you would inform me what is the best method of breaking or preparing charcoal for this purpose—how fine it should be, and how it is best to apply it. I learn by the papers, that applications of lime and coal have made much wheat in New York; and if my experiments produce any manifest results, I will inform you.

I intend, hereafter, to use charcoal in all my compost heaps, and under my horses' feet in the stable; this method, it seems to me, will secure much of the best part of the manure that will otherwise be lost.

Respectfully, &c.,
G. W. RAYNOLDS.

Pike Co., Ohio, 1845.

Remarks.—That's right, friend Raynolds, go ahead with your experiments, it is just what is needed for the improvement of agriculture in this country, especially in reference to the wheat crop. We have no doubt that much might be done for the prevention of the *rust* the coming season, by the proper application of top dressings of lime, plaster, ashes, charcoal, &c., this spring. We sincerely hope that many experiments of this kind will be tried, and the results carefully noted and communicated to the public.

In reference to charcoal, it operates beneficially in three ways: 1st—by very gradual decomposition, it forms carbonic acid gas, which enters directly as the food of growing plants. 2d—it absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, and from rain water, and retains it where it will be found by the roots and appropriated to the use of the plant. 3d—it improves heavy soils, mechanically, when mixed therein, rendering them more porous and friable.

The best mode of preparing charcoal for this purpose, is undoubtedly by grinding it in a common bark mill. This can be done with little trouble or expense at any tannery. Sometimes in the management of coal pits, a large amount of fine coal or dust is formed, which is very useful for the purpose named, but that which is not pulverized so fine as dust or powder, is supposed to be better than that which is thus fine.

The manner of applying both coal and lime, is to take it in a wagon, when the wind is blowing very gently, and with a boy to drive the team slowly, let one or two men spread it with shovels, as evenly as possible, so as fairly to color the whole of the field, or the growing plants. The quantity that may be advantageously applied per acre, is not fully known as yet; but there is little danger of applying too much, especially of charcoal. (It may here be observed that charcoal will be found of most advantage on soils of a lightish color, and lime on darker soils.)

The time for applying these dressings to wheat, is any time during spring, when the ground is not too wet to admit of driving over it. We should think that it had better be done as soon as possible, now, or during the month of April.

☞More about these matters hereafter.

"The Wheat Insect."

Under this head, an article has been going the rounds of the newspapers for a month past, announcing, as an "important discovery," the substance of a letter from R. L. Pell, Esq., to the editors of the N. Y. Mirror. It is as follows:

"In the spring of '44, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of flint wheat, in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my suprise found thousands of living insects, such as are now presented you—some were on the point of leaving the kernel, others were just commencing to eat through, and many were perfectly formed, and running about in all directions.

"Six years ago I was in the habit of soaking my early grains in salt brine, for the purpose of destroying the egg of the insect, which I assured my neighbors, much to their amusement and unbelief *was* ensconced in the kernel. Now, by accident, the fact is made manifest. This insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situation it occupied in the greenhouse, brought it thus early to maturity."

Now if any of our readers imagine that the insect here alluded to, is the one commonly known as the "wheat insect"—or either of the several kinds of insects that affect the wheat crop in the field, they are entirely mistaken. It is obvious to our mind, that the insects found by Mr. Pell, were the weevils that occasionally injure the grain in the barn or granary, but never till after it is harvested.

Hints on Gardening.

The weather, since our last, has been so extremely dry, and much of the time, so cold, that vegetation has made no progress, and little or nothing has has been done in the way of planting gardens. Seeds that were put in the ground weeks since, have either perished or are waiting for moisture to cause them to vegetate. There is now, however, (April 14th,) some prospect of rain; and as soon as the ground is softened and in order, no time should be lost in sowing seeds of all the principal garden crops, as we have before mentioned. There is still plenty of time for them to come to perfection. Let us all do our part, and trust to Providence for the result. We have the promise that "seed-time and *harvest* shall continue," and who has ever known it to fail!

We devote all the space we can afford in this number, to the cultivation of a few important articles not commonly raised by farmers.

Culture of Asparagus.

This is one of the most wholesome and valuable products of the garden, and ought to be much more generally cultivated by farmers; especially as it comes into use at a time when there is the greatest scarcity of vegetables for the table. It requires very little labor, or space of ground, and a bed once well made, will produce abundantly for ten or twenty years.

The plants can easily be raised from the seed, by sowing it in the spring, in the same manner as for a bed of beets or onions; keeping the ground clear of weeds, during the summer.—When the plants are a year old, the permanent bed should be formed in the following manner:

Select a convenient place—the richer and deeper the soil the better—where it will not be shaded or too wet; and having marked out the dimensions, begin at one end and dig (trench) it to the depth of two feet, and mix in plenty, say a foot of well rotted manure, taking care to get a good share of manure quite down to the bottom. This will allow a portion of the poorest earth from below, to be thrown aside; but remember to leave the bed, when finished, full six inches higher than the natural surface, as it will settle several inches.

The best form of the beds is five feet in width, with alleys two feet wide, between the beds; of course the length can be governed by choice or convenience. With a bed thus prepared, strain a line the whole length, six inches from the edge, and with a spade or shovel, cut a small trench close to the line, 5 or 6 inches deep; in this, place the roots, one foot apart, taking care to set them in their natural position, spreading the fibres, and surrounding them with fine earth by the hand, and observing to have the crown, or top of the roots about three inches below the surface of the bed when finished. Plant four rows in this way, in each bed, fifteen inches apart. (Or, if prefered, the beds may be narrower, and only three rows allowed to each.) Then rake the surface smooth, and the work is done.

Keep the beds clear of weeds during summer; and, if you please, a sprinkling of radishes, or lettuce may be sown on them the first season.—The plants should not be cut for use, until after two years growth. (Three years from the seed.) The next year it may be cut moderately, and the fourth year it will be in full bearing. Old beds should have a top dressing of rotted manure applied every fall, and the surface stirred well in the spring.

Broccoli and Cauliflower.

These vegetables are justly regarded as among the choicest luxuries for the table. They belong to the cabbage tribe, and flourish best in a mild and moist climate, like that of England. They can be grown in pretty good perfection in this country, however, with proper management—though we should not advise farmers and others who know nothing of their culture, to undertake the business.

The greatest obstacle is the heat and drought of summer, and to avoid this as much as possible, the plants should be so managed as to come to perfection late in the autumn or in spring—the former is the least difficult. Sow the seeds of Broccoli (the purple cape variety) the last week of May, in this climate; set the plants into rich ground that is retentive of moisture, but not clayey, and hoe them frequently during summer, so as to prevent their being stunted by drought; they will then begin to head in September and October, and if the season is not too dry, they will nearly all head before severe frosts set in. Any good looking ones that remain if set in earth in a light cellar will head well early in winter.

The cauliflower requires the same management, but is rather a longer time in coming to perfection, and is not quite so hardy. We would sow the seed about the middle, or the 20th of May; plant into well manured ground, not subject to drought—hoe frequently, in dry weather; and when severe frosts come on, take up the best plants that have not headed, and set them in a frame or light cellar.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This is another highly esteemed esculent, for early spring use, and of the easiest possible culture. The plants continue many years in full bearing, and occupy very little room—a small number being sufficient for a family. The seeds may be sown any time in spring, and will make good strong plants in one year; when they should be transplanted to a rich deep border, or any convenient spot—placing them 3 or four feet apart. The stalks should not be cut until the plants are at least, 2 years old.

Nasturtium, or Sturtion.

This is an annual plant, a native of Peru, and is highly deserving of cultivation for the sake of its brilliant orange and crimson colored flower, as well as for the berries, which, if gathered while green, and pickled in vinegar, make a good substitute for capers, and are used in melted butter, with boiled mutton, &c.

The seed should be sown in April, or early in May, in drills about an inch deep, near fences or pales; or trellises should be constructed, on which they can climb and have support, for they will always be more productive in this way than when suffered to trail on the ground.—*Bridgeman.*

Okra, or Gombo.

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, &c., to which they impart a rich nutritious flavor, and are highly esteemed in the southern States. Its ripe seed, if burned and ground like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom.

The seed should be planted in good rich ground, the first or second week in May, if settled warm weather, but not otherwise, as it is a very tender vegetable. Draw drills about an inch deep, and three or four feet asunder, into which drop the seed at the distance of six or eight inches from each other, or rather drop two or three in each place, lest one should not grow, and cover them nearly an inch deep. As the plants advance in growth, thin them out, earth them up two or three times, and they will produce abundantly.—*Ibid.*

Cultivation of Celery.

This vegetable is becoming an article of very extensive use in our hotels, and many families; so much so, that a full supply for the winter can seldom be obtained. A number of our subscribers have requested particular information as to its culture, and we cannot do better than offer the following from the late report of the Commissioner of Patents, which accords well with our own experience.

New York, December 12, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The cultivation and growth of celery, that most excellent and wholesome winter vegetable, requires the close attention of the gardener to bring it to perfection.

A practical gardener will soon learn the art, and for the benefit of those who have yet to learn it, I beg to hand you the result of my own experience for the last 25 years.

In this country, it is not necessary to sow the seed before the month of May, and then in open ground, well manured with stable dung, thoroughly cured, and not less than a year old. The color, whether white or red, is a matter of taste. I generally mix my seed, and thus have both species. The seed is slow of vegetation, but, if good, never fails to germinate. Whether seed be sown broadcast or in drills, is a matter of no consequence; as the seed being very small, the plants are sure to shoot up thick. So soon as the sprouts have attained the height of an inch, they should be pricked out in a bed of rich mould, at the distance of about three inches each way from each other. You cannot have good strong stocky plants without pursuing this method. If left standing in the seedling-bed, they will grow spindling, weak, and consumptive. No more attention is required, excepting that of keeping the plants perfectly free from weeds, until August, when you will find the plants strong, healthy, and vigorous.

Any time in this month, dig your trenches 18 inches deep and as many wide. For this purpose, I generally occupy the ground that has been used for early peas.

The quality of the celery, and chiefly its growth, depend entirely upon the next step. The trenches should be half filled with thoroughly cured stable manure. I have found the manure used for early hot beds the best. It never fails of success. The increased fermentation of the manure, by the repeated waterings of the beds, the escape of the ammonia and noxious qualities of the manure, renders it sweet, and capable of imparting the mildest and richest flavor to the plant. If fresh manure from the yard, of whatever kind, is used, the celery will invariably grow strong and rank, with as little delicacy of flavor as there is in the manure. With a garden fork of four tines, strike through the manure in the trench into the earth beneath, and bring it up fresh, carefully mixing it with the manure as you proceed from one end of the trench to the other. Attention to this point is indispensable to the growth of good celery.

The plants taken up should be trimmed about the crown, just at the top of the root; all the young suckers taken off, leaving the plant trim and neat, with all its main stalks. With a dibble, which should be as large as the handle of a spade, as the roots will now be of considerable size, begin at one end of the trench with your face towards the other, and set in a single row of plants in the middle of the trench, and not less than six inches asunder; water them well. No tetotaler loves water better than celery. It cannot have too much. The roots of this plant require more room than is generally allowed them, as any one may see when they are taken up for the table.

Earthing up the plants should be delayed until they have attained a good size; and then it requires care, especially the first time. I always get into the trench myself, and, holding the plant with all its stalks firmly in my left hand, with a short-handled small hoe draw the earth up round the plant, without allowing it to come in between the stalks. When this is done, and the plants thus protected, you may, with a spade, strike off the edges of the trench, and partially fill it. As the plant grows, (as it now will, if well watered in dry weather, with great vigor,) continue to earth up, and by the 1st of November the plants will be two feet above the level of the earth, with a main stalk the size of a man's arm.

Sometimes, particularly if the season be dry, celery is liable to be attacked by a fly. In that case, you will see the tops of the celery turn brown and wither. The moment that symptom appears, no time is to be lost in calling in the doctor; for the whole crop is at stake. The cause of the disease is the sting of the fly upon the leaves of the celery. The egg is deposited between the integuments of the leaf, and soon hatches into a small white worm—sometimes visible on opening the leaf to the naked eye, always by the aid of a microscope. If not attended to, the disease gradually descends to the root, and the whole plant falls a sacrifice. Amputate every defective and diseased leaf; and early in the morning, whilst the dew is on, sift on to the whole of the plants fresh slacked lime. One such powdering is generally sufficient; but if not, give them another dose, and the first rain that falls will wash the plants clean, and you will probably see them fresh, green, and stretching away towards maturity.

With regard to the mode of securing the crop for winter use, gentlemen have their fancies. I prefer leaving the plants in their original trenches, earthing up to the top of the plants, and covering with straw litter and boards, so as to protect them sufficiently from the frost, to be able to take them up as wanted; and this always fresh and sweet. I do not fancy disturbing the roots, and transplanting in to narrow quarters.

Finally, any one in this country who wishes to have "first-rate" celery must cultivate it himself. Common laborers are sure to spoil it. Professional gardeners are seldom found, and generally too expensive when they are.

Your obedient servant,

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth. JUNIUS SMITH.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Blight in Fruit Trees.

Mr. Bateham:—First: Pears in some situations in Ohio flourish a long time without blighting. On the Ohio river, in alluvial soil, about a mile above Warren, in Jefferson county, stands one of the largest and thriftiest pear trees I ever saw, and I should judge, forty years old, in full health and vigor. Not so large, but perhaps nearly or quite as old trees, may be met with on our highest hills, and if I mistake not, rather less frequently, at intermediate points, and in level districts. On many farms, trees as soon as planted blight; on the adjoining lands they thrive for a long time, or as yet have not blighted at all. For this there is some cause, and that cause I hope you will be able to detect. I add such facts as seem to bear on the subject, and which have come under my observation.

Second: I have seen seedling pears blight. Hence it is not entirely a result of the age of the variety as propagated by suckers or grafts.

Third: In all the blight I have ever examined or any of my acquaintance, so far as I know, not the least evidence of the existence of the insect named by Prof. Peck could be discovered; but on the contrary the disease often appears in spots or blotches, or runs in such streaks as would seem to forbid the idea of its being the work of such an insect.

Fourth: In working young fruit trees, it not unfrequently happens, that nearly every tree receiving the slightest injury, dies to the point of such injury, and sometimes, altogether; at other times similar injuries produce little effect. Trees killed as above die not very unlike those blighted, and it is evident their death is the result of their peculiar condition at the time of their receiving the injury. Such it seems to me may be the fact in the case of blight.

Fifth: Grafts, although cut at the proper season as to time, and ever so well set, sometimes will almost all die, the bark under the earth or wax, soon turning black and the wood streaked.

Sixth: Pear limbs cut of a very warm day, say one or two of the warmest we have had the present year will blacken at the cut, the wood become streaked for some distance above, and the bark will look as if it had been frosted or boiled. Limbs cut off on a cool day will retain their freshness entirely to the cut, for a considerable time. This argues to me, that it is the condition and flow of the sap, which causes a slight injury to kill young trees at some periods, and which causes grafts to die seemingly without a cause, and the ends of amputated limbs to

blacken and streak; and all these seem to me, so to speak, to belong to the same genus with blight. I maintain therefore, that blight may be produced from different injuries, and these of a slight character, when there is a great flow of sap. The blight which most usually occurs in pear trees, seems to me to result from great heat, following considerable moisture. Hence trees on the tops of high hills rather less frequently blight, because it is more airy and less changeable. This is also true on considerable streams.

Seventh: Pears, apples, and quinces all blight, but pears the worst.

Eighth: On one occasion I had a young pear tree badly blighted, and on looking, there seemed to be a streak about three roods wide across the orchard, running from N. E. to S. W., in which said pear tree, one quince tree, and most of the apple trees were more or less blighted. It occurred to me this might have resulted from a current of cold air succeeding a warm day.

Ninth: My friend the Rev. C. Springer of the Recorder, a highly intelligent cultivator of fruit, supposes blight results from a kind of vegetable palsy or paralasis of the part, resulting from a surfeitage of sap, and recommended as the remedy, that pears be grown on poor soils, and little cultivated.

Tenth: My friend Dr. Normandy of the New Lisbon nursery, tells me that pears seldom blight in iron districts. If this is true, it would indicate the use of old horse shoes at the roots, as well as on the limbs. Who can confirm this testimony, so as we may have it from mouths of two or three witnesses.

Eleventh: I have seen a pear tree morticed through, and a cider beam inserted. The tree when I saw it was in apparent good health; the owner told me it seemed nearly dead with blight when he morticed it. A friend has just told me that on hearing the effect of this mortice, he bored a blighted tree hrough with an inch and a half auger, and it recovered, and is now healthy. Several years have elapsed since this morticing and boring.

In relation to remedies, I am able to recommend but one, and that is to plant such varieties as are least subject to blight, and these I believe will be found to be chiefly such as have originated from seeds in the Unites States. For example, the Burlingham and seckel seldom blight; and I have a number of varieties growing, natives of Ohio, and other States, which bid fair to be equally hardy. In conclusion, I hope every individual who is in possession of any fact bearing on this subject, will communicate it to you, Mr. Editor. E. NICHOLS.

Loydsville, O.

Columbus Horticultural Society.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbus, convened at the old court house, pursuant to public notice, Thursday afternoon, April 10, BELA LATHAM, was called to the chair, and M. B. BATEHAM, appointed Secretary. After some remarks by the chairman, and several others, on the advantages that might be derived from associated efforts for the promotion of Horticulture in this section of this State, it was

Resolved, That immediate measures be taken to form a society for that purpose, to be called the Columbus Horticultural Society.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a Constitution and by-laws for the government of such society, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: M. B. Bateham, Joseph Sullivant, Samuel Medary, Jno. Burr, A. E. Glenn, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and J. Buttles.

Resolved, That a meeting for the purpose of organizing said society, be held in the old court house, on *Monday evening, May 12th*, at 7 o'clock; and that all who feel an interest in the promotion of Horticulture, be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

B. LATHAM, *Chr'n.*

M. B. BATEHAM, *Sec'y.*

Back numbers of this paper are still plenty, and will be furnished to all new subscribers.

Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 15, 1845.

The weather, since our last, has been most remarkable. In addition to a long continuous drought, we have had a number of frosts, so severe as to destroy nearly all the fruit blossoms, and also injure the wheat crop. Of peaches, apricots, cherries and plums, there can be none worth mentioning in all this portion of the State; and from accounts, we see there is but little better prospects elsewhere, throughout this and the adjoining States. Apple blossoms too, we find, are nearly all destroyed, although they were not generally open.

The wheat crop is suffering immensely from want of rain. Many fields in this region, we fear, are already past hope of recovery.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.—We continue to receive the best assurances that the friends of agriculture very generally throughout the State will co-operate in this measure, and that the best results may be anticipated. Several persons in distant parts of the State have suggested that it will be best for each county to send one or more delegates—the more the better—and that in the business of the convention, the votes should be taken by *counties*, each county having one vote. In this way, distant counties which may not have more than one delegate present, will have an equal voice with those more near.

We like the suggestions, and as soon as we can hear from the several county societies on the subject, agreeing on the day, &c., the call will be published in the papers.

MR. COLMAN'S "TOUR."—We regret to learn that this much looked for work, has been delayed by the indisposition of the author. From the latest accounts, however, it appears that he was again making progress, and several numbers are expected to arrive in quick succession.

PLANK ROADS.—Charles Whittlesey, Esq., has been on a special mission to Canada, for the purpose of inspecting the plank roads in that country. His report thereon, is published in the Cleveland Herald, and embodies much information that will be interesting to many in this State.—We will try to give an abstract of it in our next.

COL. RANDALL'S SHEEP.—We cannot fully answer the inquiries of E. S. in relation to the "profitable sheep" noticed in our last. We think the owner has a few of last year's lambs not yet disposed of. If not, he will have this spring's lambs, for sale early in the fall. The price, however will of course be high, as they are much sought after. We may hear from Col. R. in time for our next.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.—Several of our readers have requested us to give a list of the works on agriculture which we would recommend a young farmer to purchase for obtaining a knowledge of scientific and practical husbandry, as far as such knowledge can be obtained from books. We shall endeavor to comply with the request as soon as our time will permit. It is not a very slight task, to do it properly.

☞ That assortment of garden seeds at the office of this paper, is still almost complete—including flower seeds, for the ladies. Mr. Bateham is generally on hand to wait upon customers during the forenoon of each day; and some person at all times. There is now on hand a supply of Lima Beans and White Dutch Clover; the mustard seed has also arrived, but is all engaged.

Culture of Potatoes—Inquiries.

Mr. E. Mendenhall, of Montgomery county wishes some one of our correspondents to give particular information as to the culture of Irish potatoes in this State—the time of planting, most suitable soil, best varieties, &c. &c. We regret that his letter has been overlooked, by being filed away with those having no particular application to this season of the year. The subject is an important one; and we heartily join in the request, for we have not seen a really good potatoe since we came into the State. We believe our friend Judge Wilson, of Steubenville, is quite a connoisseur in these matters—will he favor us with his views on the subject?—ED.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON AGRICULTURE.—Our good friend who requests us to discuss this subject, and do it *seriously*, (!) is informed that we are waiting to learn the results of the wonderful discoveries which it is expected will shortly be made, in regard to that much abused planet, by means of the immense telescope recently constructed for Lord Rosse, of Ireland; which, according to a letter we received from Mr. Colman, a few months since, is so large that a man (not Gen. Tom Thumb!) could walk through the barrel of the cylinder, with an umbrella over his head!

PICTURES.—We have engraved representations of the curculio and apple worm, with sundry other matters, in preparation for our next.

THE WESTERN RESERVE MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—We welcome this new work to our table, and we freely offer friend Elliot "the right hand of fellowship." The first number opens rich, especially in horticultural matters, and with the known ability of the editor and his assistants in this department, we have no doubt that it will well sustain the high character which this number promises.

It is a neat pamphlet of 24 pages, with a printed cover—$1 per year. Address F. R. Elliot, Cleveland, Ohio.

"CIVILITY."—The Newark Gazette either misjudges, or wilfully misrepresents our meaning. The *civility* for which we privately thanked him, and thereby excited his ire, was not for reminding us of our duty, but for censuring us for not attending to notices in his paper when the paper was not sent us; or if sent at all, which we doubt, the notices refering to us, were never *marked*, as we have requested, and as is customary among editors. The first intimation we ever had that our prospectus had been published in the Gazette, or the Constitutionalist, was from a copy of the latter paper being shown us by a friend, in which the complaint of the former was quoted, and the very *civil* epithet of *scamp* applied to us! The editor of the Gazette will oblige us by sending us his bill for publishing our prospectus, that we may pay him for it. We have some Newark Corporation shinplasters on hand, which may serve to heal his wounded temper.

"SCIENTIFIC BLUNDERS."—Our remarks under this head, in the 6th No. of the Cultivator, seem to have ruffled the temper of our friend Colonel Whittlesey. He is out upon us with a *cruel* rejoinder in the columns of the Ohio State Journal of Saturday last. He virtually admits the correctness of our criticism, but in reference to the mistake in his lecture, in asserting that there is 61 per cent. of silex in wheat straw, he says that "almost any person would have presumed that 'ashes,' or 'ashes of,' *was in the mind of the writer*"! Well, we accept of the amendment; but what a practical believer in *clairvoyance* the Colonel must be! For our part, we have to judge what is in the *mind* of a writer by what he writes!

He further states, that he has always been friendly to us and our paper, (news to us,) and that on the few occasions when he has met us, he has treated us "with the respect due to a stranger." (He knows that is a ——; but let that pass.) Then, as if to annihilate us for our temerity, he seizes the weapons of ——, and sneeringly calls us a "*young Englishman!*" Oh Colonel! that *is* cruel!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Gardening for Ladies.

The past three or four weeks have been so cold and so dry, that few ladies have as yet sown their flower seeds, or done any work in their gardens. All are anxiously waiting for rain, and we trust it will come before this paper reaches many of its readers.—then Nature will soon wear a smiling face again. Any time this month is soon enough for sowing annual flower seeds, (see directions in our last,) and May or June is the time for sowing biennials and perennials. As soon as the ground becomes moist and mellow, no time should be lost in sowing the former. We will speak of transplanting, &c., at another time.

Native Flowers--Botany for Ladies.

Mr. Bateham—As one of your female readers, I am truly thankful that you are devoting a portion of your paper to our special use. I hope the favor will be duly appreciated by those whose education and talents have fitted them for extensive usefulness; and that your Ladies' Department will, through their influence, be the means of greatly benefiting the female portion of our great farming population.

I am highly gratified to find that the subject of *Floriculture* is to occupy some space in your columns; and my particular object in writing at this time, is to request you, or some of your correspondents, to give us a little instruction on the cultivation of the beautiful *native plants* that are found in many of our woods and prairies—especially as to the best time and manner of removing or transplanting them to our gardens. I have succeeded very well with a few kinds; but there are many others which I greatly admire, and have tried in vain to transfer to my flower beds, so as to have them live and thrive. If I had a knowledge of botany or could give the proper names of the plants, I would send a list of the wild flowers in this vicinity, or such of them as I desire to cultivate, but unfortunately, like most other farmers' daughters, my education did not include this interesting, and, I think, very useful science.

Respectfully, &c.,

SYLVIA.

Ross county, April 10, 1845.

Remarks.—We heartily respond to the sentiments of Sylvia, and shall be happy to hear from her again. We hope some one of our readers who is practically familiar with the native flowers of Ohio, will favor us with an article or two on their habits and culture. (We know of several ladies whom we think could do this very readily.) There can enough wild flowers be found in almost every neighborhood, to afford a constant variety and succession of beauty to a flower garden, and to our mind, render it far more interesting than when solely occupied with plants of foreign origin.

In regard to the science of botany, we entirely agree with Sylvia, that it is a most interesting and useful study, and particularly appropriate for ladies. More about this in our next—Ed.

Rural Melodies,

What a rich concert have we enjoyed here in the country, for days together. The very air seems vocal with praise. "For lo, the winter is past, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

"Music awakes
The voice of undissembled joy;
And thick around the woodland hymns arise."

"The black bird whistles from the thorny brake;
The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove;
Nor are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze,
Pour'd out profusely, silent."

The general burst of joy stops not here, but

"Join'd to these,
Innumerous songsters, their modulations mix
Mellifluous."

The jay, the robin, the wren and the American Philomela aid the full concert. It is love creates their melody: this exuberance of song is not a waste of music. 'Tis the voice of joy, the voice of spring, and the voice of God. All nature rejoices in her new being and sends up to the skies her sacred symphonies. "The hills rejoice together on every side, and the trees of the wood break forth into singing before the Lord."

'Tis thus the adorable Creator, at this lovely season, speaks through a thousand voices and bids intelligent creation adore and laud His name, who annually revives, and cheers, and renews the earth with his beneficent smiles. Mortals awake and join the tuneful lay, and swell a gust of praise up to the sunny hills of heaven. Touch your harps of wondrous melody, and chant the strains of redeeming grace, till you sweep your golden lyres with the harpers harping upon their harps before the throne of God in heaven eternally. The music of earth is joined to that of heaven. For

"Oh surely melody from heaven was sent,
To cheer the soul when tried with human strife!
To soothe the wayward heart by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life.

Oh, joyful sounds! such is the bliss ye give,
That heaven's bright scenes seem bursting on the soul:
With joy I'd yield each sensual wish to live,
Forever 'neath your undefiled control."

Pleasant Valley, Spring, 1845. Anonymous.

*** The foregoing is a portion of a prosco-poetic communication in a late number of the Urbana Citizen; and from its style and date, we presume it is from the same pen, as "The Farmers Home," in our sixth number. We are sure that our lady readers will join us in the wish, that we may again be favored by the talented writer.—Hope we don't intrude, Mr. Citizen!—Ed.

Planting Potatoes with Corn.

Experiments in Planting.—The advantages of free admission of light, and free circulation of air to the growth of plants, are in a good degree obvious to persons of any experience in agriculture. So important are these influences to Indian corn, that an advantage is known to result from giving the widest space to rows running north and south. This more readily admits the light and heat of the sun, than rows running in a contrary direction. It has been suggested that planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, or in alternations of two rows each, would give a greater aggregate product for a given extent of land, than if each crop was planted entirely by itself. Experiments relative to this point have been made in Massachusetts for a few years past, under the direction of the Plymouth county agricultural society, and the results, so far, indicate considerable advantage in favor of the mode of alternate planting. Mr. Nathan Whitman, who received, for an experiment of this kind made last season, a premium of $15, planted half an acre with corn alone; from this was harvested 42 43-75 bushels. Half an acre with potatoes; from this was harvested 236 7-56 bush.; and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; from this was harvested 22 50-75 bushels of corn, and 70 40-56 bushels potatoes. In this experiment there appears to have been a gain in mixed planting, of ten bushels of corn to the acre, and twenty-six bushels of potatoes. Some experiments reported to this society in former years, we believe, showed about the same results.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Soaking Seed Corn in Saltpetre.

Hart Musey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of corn with which he planted a field, soaked it in a solution of salts of nitre, commonly called saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result:—The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, yielded more than twenty-five rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge,—that not one grain saturated with saltpetre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

For three years we have published from time to time experiments and statements showing the value of the saltpetre soak for corn and other seeds, and yet probably not one-tenth of our readers use this or any other soak. For several years we have soaked all our corn with the most gratifying results. None of it has ever been touched by the grub, against which we, therefore, regard the saltpetre as a protection, and it grows with a rapidity that shames the sluggishness of grass and weeds. We planted some corn last year on the 6th of May, soaked as usual, and in just twenty-eight days it stood twenty-two inches high—ground rich but not manured this year. A pound of saltpetre in enough water to cover a bushel of corn, is about the proportion.—*Louisville Journal.* (Say 1 lb. of saltpetre to 8 gallons of water.—Ed. Ohio Cultivator.)

Extracts from Ellsworth's Report.

Condition and progress of agriculture.

The annual agricultural statistics, comprising the tabular estimate of the crops for the past year, with accompanying remarks and appendixes, will be found subjoined, (marked D.) If the length of the document is objectionable, I will only say that I have deemed it more acceptable to the public to give the facts established, than deductions from them; more especially as no conclusive opinion can be justly formed on contradic tory statements respecting some important subjects.

The science of agriculture has now become a study, and much greater improvement may be expected. Worn-out lands that have been, as it were, abandoned, are now being reclaimed under scientific treatment. Guess-work and hereditary notions are yielding to analysis and the application of chemical principles. The writings of learned agriculturists in Europe are translated into the English language, thus pouring a body of new light upon the path of the husbandman.

Some extracts from the celebrated Von Thaer's principles of agriculture will be found in one of the appendixes to the agricultural report. They evince the deep research and patient investigation of that distinguished philanthropist.

Little is accomplished in any science without perseverance. How many bright anticipations have been blasted by a single unpropitious experiment! Without making allowance for ordinary casualties or unforeseen occurrences, how many efforts to improve husbandry by selection of seeds has failed! All has been abandoned, because the first experiment has not been crowned with success; forgetting that seeds, like animals, must be acclimated, and require certain food not found in every soil. The truth of this general remark may be illustrated by a recent attempt to solve the difficulty in granulating the syrup of cornstalks. Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only; and hence, crystalization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result I transmitted to Poston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscovado sugar.

In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too *early* will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.—There is every reason to believe that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed; while the reports of this year show the quantity of saccharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian corn over another is surprisingly manifest: one is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.,) and hence their consumption tends to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion. For further remarks on this subject, with illustrations, see Appendix No. 6 to the agricultural report.

Among the first inquiries of the political economist, is the question, How can the productive-

ness of the earth be increased? Modern practice answers it easily. Manure and tillage are the instruments employed; either, alone, is comparatively useless. "Grapes will not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles." Nor will sour land yield sweet food; the nature of the soil must be changed, and this is effected by draining.

Intimately connected with draining land, is that of subsoiling; indeed, the last has lately been substituted for the former, with good success.—The cheapness of subsoil plows brings them within the reach of every farmer.

The letter from Mr. Verdine Ellsworth shows what can be done by deep plowing. By superior culture, his land yielded this year over 121 bushels of shelled corn per acre—his timothy meadows yielding 3 1-2 tons per acre. This statement is full of encouragement. (See appendix No. 5 to agricultural report.)

Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the national gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinner to the national gallery.—The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th of July, 1842. In sixty days some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured; the aggregate length of roots in the hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over 8,000 feet. The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation.—Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to *plow deep.*

I hope to distribute to members of Congress from 20,000 to 30,000 packages of seeds, embracing many that are highly valuable for garden and field culture. If the distribution of seeds is a matter of interest or advantage, I beg respectfully to suggest how the benefit might be much increased. By a circular issued from the Navy Department, the navy is instructed to bring to this country seeds that may be found and that are deemed useful; but this order is inefficacious, because there are no funds to defray the trifling expenses of packing and shipping them. Seeds are offered sometimes gatuitously, in different parts of the world, at others for a small sum.—The boxing and porterage require some expense; and, however small this may be in a single instance, in the aggregate it amounts to a considerable sum. None of these expenses are allowed by the Navy Department, and hence none are incurred. It is certainly to be regretted that so many fine opportunities for procuring seeds and plants should be lost; and yet the department, which refuses to allow the claims mentioned, do it, if at all, without authority. To meet the emergency, it is suggested that the annual appropriation made for agricultural statistics and other purposes should be increased $1,000; and then the Commissioner of Patents, in conjunction with the Navy Department, could do much to advance national industry; and if there is any appropriation which could gratify the agricultural community, it would be this. I am happy to say that the patent fund is amply sufficient to be further charged with this expenditure.

The great anxiety felt in the United States respecting the disease in the potato, by which whole sections of our country have been seriously affected, has induced me to devote much time to investigate this subject: and if no satisfactory reasons are assigned for the disease, it is hoped some partial preventives, at least are suggested. Those who are curious to read all that can be collected on the subject, will find it in an appendix subjoined to the agricultural report, marked No. 9.

The Hessian fly still continues to be a dreadful foe to the agriculturist. Hoping to throw some light upon this subject, I have obtained a communication from one of the most scientific gentlemen in this country, who has made the study of this insect the object of microscopic investigation for years. The origin, progress, and changes of this fly, cannot fail to interest; and it is confidently hoped that when its birth, its constitution, and its home are found, it can be attacked with more certainty of destruction. Mr. Herrick's communication will be found in the appendix to the agricultural report, as above, marked No. 1. Notice of other insects that affect wheat is added.—(See Appendix No. 2.)

There is much to encourage the artist and the husbandman. The latter may feel momentarily depressed, by the low price of crops; but he is cheered by the reflection that he is far better off than those in professions proverbially crowded. The cultivator of the soil is, in the fullest sense, the most independent: he raises enough to eat, and can clothe himself; having a surplus to exchange, if he cannot sell. How much better for the young man of this country to aspire to the enviable rank of a scientific and successful agriculturist, than to grasp at the shadowy honors that are momentarialy cast around the brows of political combatants.

There is much to console the husbandman in the reduction of the cost of the necessaries of life which he has occasion to purchase.

Labor-saving machines are being introduced with still greater success. Mowing and reaping will it is believed, soon be chiefly performed, on smooth land, by horse-power. Some have regrett ted that modern improvements make important changes of employment; but the march of he arts and sciences is onward, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the motto of the patriot. This is promoted by facilities in production, whether in manufactures or agriculture; and if we are to compete with the world at large, we must readily embrace the offer of genius and skill; we must yield to competitors equal fertility of soil, and win the race by superior industry and intelligence.

From the tabular estimates of the crops, we compile the following, in reference to the leading products of the principal grain growing States:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Ind'an Corn.
New York,	14,975,000	31,135,000	19,468,000
Pennsylvania,	10,483,000	24,783,000	19,029,000
Maryland,	4,070,000	2,254,000	4,653,000
Virginia,	10,805,000	14,812,000	38,960,000
N. Carolina,	2,461,000	5,346,000	22,330,000
S. Carolina,	1,460,000	1,400,000	22,200,000
Georgia,	1,848,000	1,190,000	13,640,000
Alabama,	1,088,900	1,909,000	22,200,000
Tennessee,	6,950,000	7,841,000	61,100,000
Kentucky,	3,974,000	11,901,000	47,500,000
Ohio,	15,979,000	20,393,000	48,000,000
Indiana,	5,419,000	11,585,000	24,500,000
Illinois,	3,380,000	10.798,000	19,680,000
Missouri,	1,144,000	4,555,000	12,500,000
Arkansas,	2,111,000	396,000	7,500,000
Michigan,	4,237,000	4,013f000	4,300,000

Cornstalk Sugar.

We have received a number of communications relating to this subject. A successful experiment on the manufacture of this article was made by Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Indiana, who obtained above 300 pounds from the quantity of stalk used—which was about at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. Some communications on this subject may be found in Appendix No. 16. In the same appendix, also, are added some other papers relating to the subject. The letter of Dr. Jackson, and one addressed to him, are important, showing that crystallization can be effected.

It is believed that the results already obtained warrant the conclusion that, as attention is more devoted to it, the apparent difficulties will be obviated, and the article will yet be manufactured in large quantities.

It is now said, also, that sugar can be manufactured in great amount from potatoes. The statement in an English journal is, that three tons of the raw material will make one ton of potato sugar.

An account of the process will be found extracted from Dr. Ure's Dictionary, in Appendix No. 17.

By the following extract, it appears that watermelons have been turned to good account in the production of syrup:

"*Sugar from Watermelons.*—Uriah Johnston, a citizen of Carolina, says he has extracted from watermelons a syrup equal to molasses, which would produce sugar of good quality. The syrup is obtained by boiling the juice three hours in a common iron pot—eight gallons making one gallon of excellent syrup. He thinks one acre of common sand hill land would produce watermelons enough to make 200 gallons of syrup equal to the best molasses. The refuse of the melons makes capital food for hogs; and so nothing is lost."

This might be quite valuable in some sections of our country where this fruit is raised in large quantities; still it does not promise to be of very extensive use.

We give a statement here of the amount of *beet sugar* made in France for a year. It will be recollected that the manufacture of sugar from the beet is of comparatively recent date; and this shows what may be expected, should the facts on the subject of the corn stalk be fully sustained:

"The manufacture of beet-root sugar in France, for the year ending July 4, 1844, was 28 millions of kilograms, (325 manufactories,) and the duties levied amounted to nearly five millions of francs."

The whole amount of sugar produced in the United States in 1844, both from the cane and maple, is 201,107,000 pounds.

Ohio Beef for England.

The Cleveland Herald has the following in reference to the business of beef packing, for the English market, as carried on in that city:

"The Western Reserve will, this season, furnish the English epicures, with the finest beef ever exported from this country. The season last year was peculiarly favorable for field fattening of cattle, and the open winter and great abundance of food for stock, were taken advantage of, to produce the finest and fattest of stall-fed bullocks.

Our enterprising fellow citizen, Norman C. Baldwin, Esq., commenced slaughtering and packing, at his establishment on the Island, at the mouth of the river, on the 15th of October, and closed on the 1st of April. Nov. 25th, his slaughter house and contents were burned, by which he suffered a loss of about 600 head of cattle. With unrepressed energy, Mr. B. rebuilt his establishment, continued and enlarged his operations, and during the packing season killed and put up *three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight head of cattle*, making over *five thousand tierces of beef, expressly for the English market*, less the amount destroyed by the disastrous fire, Nov. 25.

About six hundred tierces of the Beef were packed for family mess, and the balance Navy mess. The cattle were cut up by Mr. Toms, an English packer of 44 years experience. Mr. B. is now re-packing his beef, and good judges pronounce it "A, No. 1."

The beef trade with England is opening a fresh source of prosperity to our agricultural friends, and should induce them to look well to, and improve their stock. The enterprise of Mr. Baldwin has scattered over *fifty thousand dollars* among the Reserve farmers the past season, the larger portion in Summit and Portage counties. We trust John Bull will not only relish his beef, but pay him well for it."

Montgomery Co. Agricultural Society.

Mr. Bateham:—In one of the numbers of your paper you request information in regard to the county Agricultural societies of the State.—We have a society in this county, which was formed in the year 1839, and has held yearly exhibitions, regularly since that time. The exhibitions of the society have been of an interesting character, but have been sustained by but a few and have been very slimly attended by the *farmers* of the county. To the disgrace of the farmers, the burden of the expense of these exhibitions has been borne by the citizens of the town, and it becomes more difficult each year to procure money, as the argument that "by and by the farmers will wake up to their true interests," has grown *very* thread-bare already. To give a more general interest to the society, we have decreased the premiums on fine stock and in-

creased those offered on grain and farm products. What the result will be, I know not. We hope for the best. The officers for the present year, are, President, Col. H. Potzman; Vice President, Capt. D. Kiler; Treasurer, Henry L. Brown; Cor. and Recording Secretary, Robert W. Steel; Ex-Committee, P. C. Williams, Moses Shearer, Geo. B. Holt, G. Owen, J. A. Juskeep, Jefferson Patterson, Marshal, A. Holt.

Very truly yours, ROBT. W. STEEL.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Hedge Fences.

This subject is already assuming a place of anxious importance in many of the older settled parts of the State, and especially where timber suitable for making rails was not abundant in a state of nature. And yet many of our farmers evince almost a total apathy upon the subject, providing no substitute to supply the deficiency, from which they will only awaken, where time decayed fences shall crumble down and exhibit to them the full result of their neglect, in their unenclosed fields, and unprotected crops.

Few realize the immense expense of our present system of fencing in Ohio. The cost of fences now in existence is probably equal to our State debt! What will it be ten years hence, when these fences will all have to be renewed, and with the then scarcity of timber the increased cost of the rails? Doubtless it will be doubled.

It becomes, then, a matter of moment to cast about us, and see if no more permanent system of fencing can be devised; and if more permanent, cheaper. More durable kinds of wood can be grown for fencing than the common timber of the country. The black of yellow locust, is of the easiest culture and most rapid growth. On good soil, properly planted, it will in ten years attain a size sufficient to make from 6 to 8 rails.

For this purpose they should be planted about four feet apart, each way, so that they will be forced up and produce tall straight trunks. An acre planted in this way will contain about 2200 trees. In using them for timber, thin them out properly, and a permanent forest of the most durable timber will be obtained at a very little cost. The ground should be rich but not wet, and a few acres thus planted, will supply a large farm. They are easily grown from seeds or scions. If from seeds, they should be steeped over night in boiling water, or planted in a seed-bed, and a brush heap made and burnt over them, to vegetate them.

I have been for seven or eight years experimenting with honey locust for a hedge. I have one planted about 150 rods in length; and I have every confidence in my success. Led away by the advice of others, I have not managed well, or I should by this time, five and four years after planting, have had a good and secure fence; which I now expect to have in two years more. This will enclose a lot of eight acres. In six years from the time of planting, I believe a fence against all depredators, whether of men or beasts can be made of these trees.

The seeds after being scalded should be planted in a seed-bed, where there should stand two years. The young trees, before planting in the hedge row, should be cut off about three inches above the surface of the ground, that when they start two or three shoots may grow from one stock. To prepare the hedge, it would be better to dig a ditch about 18 inches deep and wide, throwing the surface mould on one side, and the subsoil on the other. Then plant the stocks in the bottom of this ditch, drawing in upon the roots the surface mould; and if the ground is poor, mix with it some well rotted manure. If well planted, these trees will throw up shoots 3 or four feet high the first year. Next spring, in March or April, cut them off about a foot or eight inches above the old stump, and the next year observe the same process. This third year, cattle may have access to them, and if not too hungry, their cropping will supply the place of the knife.

With a hedge shears, they may hereafter be worked, to keep them in bounds both at top and at sides, being careful to clip them always, so that in growing they will thicken up. And in six years, neither boy or pig will be disposed to try the question of its validity. The stocks should be planted about 8 or ten inches apart.

I have tried several varieties of thorns, but they are all of too slow growth. The honey locust does not bear binding down and weaving in well, but from cropping off the shears, and browsing of the cattle, will thicken and interweave equal to any thorn.

I observing several of your correspondents are calling the public attention to their nurseries. I too have a nursery, in which I number about 100 varieties of apples, 50 of pears, 60 of peaches, 15 of cherries, 20 of plums, 7 of nectarines, 6 of Apricots, 15 of grapes, with strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and a large assortment of ornamentals and greenhouse plants.

Newark, March 20, 1845. I. DILLE.

Remarks.—We hope friend Dille will persevere in his experiment with the honey locust for hedging, and in due time let us know the result; but we cannot advise our readers to follow his example in planting this article for that purpose until more is known respecting it. We have seen it fairly tried, as we suppose, several times, but it was invariably found to die out when it became of an age at which it was expected to begin to be useful. It was planted extensively, and at one time, highly recommended by Judge Buel of New York, but he abandoned it before his decease. There is a hedge of it on the grounds of Mr. Fisher, near this city, which is also going to decay. We think the plant will not bear crowding and trimming sufficiently for hedging.—ED.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Root Grafting.

Believing that horticultural improvement is often greatly retarded by the practice too frequently prevalent among practical men, of keeping to themselves what experience reveals to them; I wish to communicate the results of some of my own experiments. I do not suppose them to be of any great value; but having found it necessary, from the reserve of others, to re-discover perhaps, what others knew long ago, I wish to save the inexperienced the same trouble. Mystery and concealment should be banished from every liberal man's vocabulary.

Root grafting is no new thing; and is probably familiar to every nurseryman, and to many besides. But to some readers of the Cultivator it may not be familiar. And I wish, too, to point out some requisites in the operation, not perhaps enough appreciated.

It succeeds best with the apple and pear. On the cherry I have found it of no value. If many thousands are to be grafted, preparations should be made for working at it through the last half of winter, or through the whole of winter, by taking up the young trees or stocks in autumn, and packing them in sand or earth, in a suitable, well lighted cellar, where they are accessible at all time. These trees should not be more than one third of an inch in diameter. The grafts, also, should be cut, ready for work; but this can be done on any mild day during winter. Burying the grafts partly in earth, is a very common mode of retaining their natural moisture. But they always become soiled and dirty, and unless well washed, dull the knife used in grafting. Hence it is more convenient to keep them in a large box imbedded in damp moss; in which, care should be taken that a proper degree of moisture is preserved. Moss usually retains moisture nearly as long as the same bulk of soil.

If but a few weeks of grafting is to be done, that is, only a few thousand trees for one hand, the trees may be taken up in autumn, and the roots buried in a trench to remain till the ground thaws in spring. The work may then be continued so long as the grafts can be kept without starting, even if the stock are in leaf.

The grafting is to be done by the whip method; in which I have found it highly essential to success to make a *deep cut* with the knife for forming the tongues on the root and graft, so that when they are pressed together, the jaws may firmly interlock, and not be easily displaced in their position. They are often, perhaps usually set in the ground without applying wax plasters; but I find the latter of great benefit, in preserving an equal degree of moisture in them and protecting them from drought; to which we are so liable in the latter part of spring. Wax plasters are quickly and cheaply made, by melting together four pounds of rosin, two of tallow, and one of beeswax; spreading the mixture with a brush or swab thickly over a newspaper (say the twentieth of an inch thick;) and when cold, and when the weather is nearly as low in temperature as freezing, cutting up to the required size with a knife. It may perhaps be familiar to most, that the roots only of the young trees are used; and when they are long, they may be cut up into two or three pieces, each for the insertion of a graft.

When the operation is finished, they are usually placed in shallow boxes,—rasin boxes are very convenient,—in rich light soil, until set out into the open ground. I have, however, found that they may be packed much more closely in boxes, and are afterwards much more easily separated from each other in setting them out, if perfectly *clean sand* is used instead of the earth. After they are laid in the sand in the boxes, an additional quantity may then be shaken in among the grafts, and all the interstices closely filled.

Grafts which are set near mid winter, should, if practicable, be kept in a place somewhat warm, and they will start and grow an inch or two before being set out, which will more certainly secure their adhesion to the roots.

In the spring, if good mellow ground is prepared, the planting out may be done very expeditiously by the use of a dibble. A line is to be stretched to set the row; one hand drops the grafted trees, and one or more hands follow and set them in. The dibble should be about one inch and a half in diameter, and the point shod with iron or steel. A spade handle makes a good one. Two or three hands will thus set out several thousand in a day. They should be set in to the tops of the grafts, the point of union between root and graft, being three or four inches below the surface.

Trees thus set out will grow from one to two feet the first year; will attain the height of three feet the second year; four feet the third; and large enough for setting out into orchards the fourth year. J. J. T.

Macedon, N. Y.

Preserving Beets.

The potatoe is remarkably protected from shrivelling by its impervious skin, or outside coating; so much so, that while the skin remains entire, it will retain its moisture probably fifty times as long, in a dry room, as if the skin were pared off with a knife. But with some valuable roots there is no such protection, and this is especially the case with the beet, which dries rapidly on exposure to dry air, and many find serious difficulty to preserve their beets just right for winter and spring use. Having been very successful, my beets being now as fresh as when taken up last autumn, perhaps the method may be useful to others.

I procure a quantity of perfectly clean coarse sand, as clean as beach sand, with what moisture its capillary attraction will retain, and then fill a barrel in the cellar with sand and beets, *stratum super stratum*, taking care once or twice during winter to moisten the sand, if the cellar is dry, and the sand needs it. This is the whole operation. The beets are taken from the sand, as needed without difficulty.

I understand that some have been equally successful in preserving celery in the same way.

J. J. T.

USE OF GUANO IN DELAWARE.—Dr. J. W. Thomson, President of the New Castle, county agricultural society, says in a recent letter to us, "Our favorite pursuit in this region, agriculture, is still progressing. Our wheat looks very well. Farmers in this vicinity are all trying experiments with *guano*, and we expect next fall to have some interesting results to report in relation thereto.

☞ MESSRS. ELY & CAMPBELL, at their seed store, in Lower Market st. Cincinnati, are agents for the Ohio Cultivator.

☞ KILL THE CATERPILLARS!—We observe that these pests of the orchard, have made their appearance very early, and unusually abundant, this year, and unless measures are taken to destroy them, great injury will be done to the apple trees. If undertaken in time, while the nests are small, it is comparatively an easy matter to destroy them. A swab, made of sponge, tied on a stick, dipped in strong soap-suds, or oil—or what is still better, spirits of hartshorn, will readily destroy the nests and kill all that come in contact with the liquid. The best time for doing this, is in the morning—about noon—or at night, as the caterpillars will be found close "at home" about these times; they go out to feed usually twice a day—during the forenoon, and again in the afternoon.

OHIO SILK FACTORY.—During last week we had the pleasure of visiting the Silk Factory, in Mt. Pleasant, owned by JNO. W. GILL, Esq., one of the most enterprising men in eastern Ohio. We were shown a number of pieces of silk, satins, and silk handkerchiefs, which for neatness and durability can scarcely be excelled by any foreign manufacture. Mr. Gill manufactures annually, about $6,000 of silk goods, all of which he disposes in the west, without any difficulty. This is what is wanting in the United States. Let us manufacture our own silk, and every other article—let us look at home, to our own interests, and let John Bull attend to his.—*Cadiz Standard.*

Useful Tables for Farmers.

PLANTING.

A Table showing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from one Foot to 21 Feet distance from plant to plant.

Distance.			Distance.			Distance.		
Ft.	In.	No.	Ft.	In.	No.	Ft.	In.	No.
1	0	43,560	6	0	1,210	12	0	302
1	6	19,360	6	6	1,031	13	0	258
2	0	10,890	7	0	889	14	0	223
2	6	6,969	7	6	775	15	0	194
3	0	4,840	8	0	680	16	0	171
3	6	3,556	8	6	602	17	0	151
4	0	2,722	9	0	538	18	0	135
4	6	2,151	9	6	482	19	0	121
5	0	1,742	10	0	436	20	0	109
5	6	1,440	10	6	361	21	0	99

PLOWING.

Table showing the distance travelled by a horse in plowing an acre of land; also, the quantity of land worked in a day, at the rate of 16 and 18 miles per day.

Breadth of Furrow slice.	Space traveled in plowing an acre.	Extent plowed per day, at the rate of	
Inches.	Miles.	18 Miles. Acres.	16 Miles. Acres.
7	14 1-8	1 1-4	1 1-8
8	12 1-4	1 1-2	1 1-4
9	11	1 3-5	1 1-2
10	9 9-10	1 4-5	1 3-5
11	9	2	1 3-4
12	8 1-2	2 1-5	1 9-10
13	7 1-2	2 1-8	2 1-10
14	7	2 1-2	2 1-4
15	6 1-2	2 3-4	2 2-5
16	6 1-6	2 9-10	2 3-5
17	5 3-4	3 1-10	2 3-4
18	5 1-2	3 1-4	2 9-10

AN ACRE OF LAND CONTAINS

4 Roods, each rood 40 rods, poles or perches.
160 Rods 16 1-2 feet each.
4,840 Square yards, 9 feet each.
43,560 Square feet, 144 inches.
174,240 Squares of 6 inches each, 36 in.
6,272,640 Inches, or squares of 1 in. each.

☞ SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 12th.—Pork is still advancing. Mess sells at 12,00 a 12,50. Prime at 9,75 a 10,00. Bacon, hams, sides and shoulders at 7, 6 and 5 cents per lb. Lard in kegs, No. 1, at 7½ a 8 cents. Flour, sales large, at 3,62 a 3,65 per bbl. Wheat 75 cts. Corn 31 a 33. Oats 23 a 25 cents per bushel.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 10.—There were about 550 head of beef cattle offered at the scales during the week, and 300 head sold to city butchers, at prices ranging from $1,50 to $3,25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3 a $6,50 net. Most of the sales, however, were made at $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof. About 200 head were driven to other markets, and the remainder left over unsold. Sales of live hogs have been made at $5 a $5,12½ per 100 lbs.

Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston,	Apr. 7	Flour,	5,25	Mess Pork,	13,50
N. York,	" 9	"	5,50	"	13,25
Baltimore	" 10	"	4,50	"	12,50
N. Orleans,	" 1	"	4,25	"	12,50

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THUSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, April 15.

GRAIN.			
Wheat, full wt., bu.	62½	a	64
" lt. qualities,	57	a	60
Indian corn,	31	a	32
Oats,	20	a	
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, retail, bbl.	3,62½	a	
" 100 lbs.	1,75	a	
" Buckwheat,	1,25	a	1,50
Indian meal, bu.	37½	a	40
Hominy, quart,			3
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs.	2,50	a	3,00
" fore quarter	2,00	a	2,50
Pork, large hogs.	3,75	a	4,00
" small,	3,00	a	3,50
Hams, country, lb.	5½	a	6
" city cured,	6	a	7
Lard, lb., ret,	6½	a	7
" in kegs or bbls.	5½	a	6
Venison,		a	
Butter, best, rolls,	12½	a	16
" common,	10	a	12½
" in kegs,	7	a	8
Cheese,	5	a	6½
Eggs, dozen,	6½	a	
Maple Sugar, lb	6½	a	
" Molasses, gall.	50	a	
Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a	
" strained,	12½	a	14
POULTRY.			
Turkeys, each,	25	a	37
Geese, "	18	a	25
Ducks, "	8	a	10
Chickens, "	6	a	8
SUNDRIES.			
Apples, sound, grafted, bu.	62½	a	75
" common,	25	a	37½
" dried,	87½	a	100
Peaches, dried,	1,00	a	1,25
Potatoes,	37	a	40
Tallow, tried, lb.,	5½	a	
Hay, ton.	4 50	a	5,00
Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a	1,50
Salt, bbl.,	1,62	a	1,75
SEEDS.			
Clover, bu.	2,75	a	3,00
Timothy,	1,50	a	1,75
Flax,	75	a	81
ASHES, (only in barter.)			
Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75	a	
Pearl,	3,50	a	
Scorched salts,	2,50	a	

To Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Public Officers, &c.

AMERICAN GOVERMENTAL AGENCY,
WASHINGTON.

PERSONS in any part of the United States, who have business to transact with either Department of the General Government at Washington, or with any of the State Governments, or who require researches to be made in the Public Records any where in the Union, can have their requests promptly a tended to, by addressing the undersigned.

Extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, consequent on connection with the newspaper press, with the Post Office and other public organizations, will greatly facilitate the prosecution of inquiries and transaction of business.

Lawyers, Public Officers, Contractors, and others having business arising under contracts, or under the Pension or Patent Laws—MERCHANTS desiring remission of duties, &c.—MECHANICS or Inventors requiring patents—and FARMERS having business with the General Land Office—may find this agency conducive to their interest in the way of promptness and economy. Claims under treaties with the Indian nations or Foreign Governments, also attended to.

Special attention will be paid to those who wish to buy or sell LANDS in Virginia and other Southern States; and inquirers, from the North or South, are respectfully referred to the Circular concerning "Agricultural Improvement in the Southern States," lately published in the Globe and other Journals, under the signiture of John S. Skinner (Assistant Postmaster General) and the undersigned.

Satisfactory references given in any part of the United States, as there are few districts in which the subscriber is not personly acquainted. Charges reasonable.

☞ Letters must be *post-free*, to insure attention; and may be addressed to the subscriber, either at Albany, N. Y., or Washington.

HENRY O'REILLY

☞ Mr Bateham, Editor of the "Ohio Cultivator," will forward any orders for the above Agency.

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

THE subscriber having relinquished farming, will offer at public vendue, at his farm in Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two imported Stallions, "Dilligence" and "Buonapart;" two imported Mares—three full-blooded stud colts, one, two and four years old—two full-blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blooded Canadian mare, three and four years old, and one filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the U. States,) in all the principal agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Dilligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encominms from the committees. At the fair of the American Institute, in New York city, in October last, he received the Silver medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Moorestown, Burlington co., N. J.,
March 15th, 1845.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(*Next building south of the State House—up stairs*)

In making up the following assortment, the object has been to include all the kinds ordinarliy wanted for the garden, and also to introduce some new varieties, known to be superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years past, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell

(All the principal kinds are now on hand, but a few ordered from the East, have not yet arrived, though daily expected.)

☞ They will all be sold in small papers, at 6¼ cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many of the kinds can be had by weight, at reasonable prices.

CATALOGUE.

ASPARAGUS—Large German.
BEANS—Early China Red Eye; Early Yellow Six Weeks; Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf; *Running*—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, *late and tender*; Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural; Red Cranberry.
BEET—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, *superior*; French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle
BROCCOLI—Early Purple Cape.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early.
CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Early Battersea; Late Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead: Red Dutch, for Pickling, &c.
CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.
CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.
CRESS—urled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Prickly; Small Gherkin, very small, for Pickles.
EGG PLANT—Purple; White, *ornamental.*
INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Sioux; Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cape Head; Imperial Cabbage.
MUSK MELON—Large Yellow Canteloup; Skillman's Fine Netted; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.
WATER MELON—Carolina; Long Island; Black Spanish.
NASTURTIUM.
ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNEP—Long Dutch.
PEAS—Early Washington, 2½ feet; Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot; Dwarf White Marrowfat, 4 feet; New Giant Marrowfat, 6 feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.
PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato Shaped; Long Red Cayene.
RADISH—Early Scarlet Short Top; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.
RHUBARB, or *Pie Plant.*
SALSIFY, or *Vegetable Oyster.*
SPINAGE—Round Leaved.
SQUASH—Early Bush Scollop; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoanut; Acorn, or California.
TOMATO—Large Red; Large Yellow; Small Round Red, or Cherry; Cuba, or Spanish.
TURNEP—Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Sweedish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch; Yellow Malta.

HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Basil; Bene; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme; Tobacco.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. The seeds were raised by a personal acquaintance, and all are of last year's growth. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds 50 cts. per dozen papers; 6¼ cts each, for a less number.

The Celebrated Trotting Horse
BELLFOUNDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season near the city of Columbus—season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st.—at $8 the season, payable on the first day of December next. Pasture at reasonable rates. No accountability for accidents or escapes.

PEDIGREE.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq., Long Island, N. Y. and was by imported Bellfounder 2d; he by the famed English Norfolk trotter Bellfounder 1st, that trotted 9 miles in 30 minutes, and his owner offered to trot him 17½ miles within an hour, which was never accepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Henry by English Eclipse. His dam was Lady Alport by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

DESCRIPTION.

BELLFOUNDER is a beautiful dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail, star in the forehead; stands 16 hands high, weighs (when in good condition) 1200 lbs., has trotted his mile over the Harlem course in 2 min. 40 seconds. He is a horse of great power and endurance, and has sired some of the best roadsters to be found in New York, animals adapted to both saddle and harness.

AUGUSTUS BROWN.

Apply at the City Livery Stable, Columbus, O.
Columbus, March 28, 1845. WILLIAM BARKER.

ECLIPSE JUNIOR.

SON of the renowned AMERICAN ECLIPSE, of New York, and an Archie mare from the stock of Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia.

This pure blooded colt is 5 years old in May next; 16½ hands high, and combines in a high degree the stoutness and muscular power of the Eclipse, with the symetry and high form of the Archie stock.

Eclipse, Jr. is in my possession, and if not sold before the 10th of April, will remain in my care till the 10th of July next. (See Bills.)

PRINCE WM. JOHNSON

Hillsborough, O., March 5, 1845.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE new and unrivaled descriptive catalogues of this establishment, (34th edition,) which have cost over $700, comprising this great and select collection of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY and PLANTS; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; greenhouse plants and seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent *gratis* to every *post paid* applicant. The errors in the catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that has appeared in any country.

ORDERS per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & CO.